161 mission, which Tübatulabal visited, may have
● [164] drawn on population between 1775-1825 or if, as SM stated, it did not, epidemics originating at the mission may have caused early depopulation. Possibly the population totaled nearer 500 than 300 in aboriginal times.

165 Causes of depopulation during last 75 years have been Kernville massacre, 1863 (see Autobiography of FP); measles epidemic, 1902; influenza epidemic, 1918.

131 Territorial boundaries.- Boundaries of Tübatulabal and Palagewan territory as defined in
311 general way by SM, FP extended W of line drawn from Mt. Whitney along crest of Sierra Nevadas S to Walker pass and from Walker pass SW along s. edge of South Fork valley and down Kern r. gorge to stretch of rapids 1/2 mi. upstream from w. mouth of gorge. From latter point boundary line extended NE along crest of Greenhorn mts., past headwaters of Bull Run creek and NE to Mt. Whitney (fig. 1). The n. two-thirds of area served chiefly as hunting range; SM could give few place names in it, never having pene-
[773] trated far into it; in myth (Voegelin, 1935 b, 193) Coyote and Wolf go to Mt. Whitney to hunt. The s. third of area, in aboriginal times as today, more intimately known and was focus for human activities.

423 Whether Tübatulabal and Palagewan ever laid
621 claim to definitely bounded subareas not clearly determined; in all probability did not, as land ownership, either by individuals or hamlet, band groups consistently denied by informants. Examples numerous of members of both bands ranging in each other's habitat while hunting, fishing, seed gathering.

101 The Bankalachi SM located ca. 1855 at Poso
131 Flat, which is 12 mi. W of junction of Kern r. and Erskine creek, and 5 mi. W of Greenhorn mts. "When I was a boy I visited them there; we had relatives there. There were lots of Tolowim at Poso Flat then" (SM). PN located them at Deer creek. SM's location of Bankalachi is 15 mi. S of territory Kroeber assigns them at headwaters of Deer creek, White r., and Poso creek (Handbook, 610; pl. 47), but evidently Bankalachi were shifting about ca. 1850, as Powers says, "the dwellers on Poso Creek and White River often suffered terribly from (malaria) and, finally, within the American period or very soon before it, they all removed to a place called Whiskey Flat, in the more salubrious region of the foothills, from which they went down to their old home only once a year, in the spring, to gather food seeds" (Powers, 363). "Whiskey Flat" was first American name for Kernville (Pen Pictures, 274), which is on s. slopes of Greenhorn mts. in Palagewan area; Powers may be referring to another Whiskey Flat W of Greenhorn mts., as only a few individual Bankalachi ever lived E of these mts. among Palagewan, although they often visited Tübatulabal area to gather piñons (SM, PN).

[p. 39(4)]